FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Coach Making.

EDWARD & McKETHAN,

Beg leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them, that they have now on hand, finished, unfinished, a considerable quantity of work, such as Light Family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, CARRYALLS, Light WAGONS, &c. Also, Pannel and Stick GIGS and SULKIES, which they will sell low, and warrant to be good workmanship and materials. All Work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice.

☞Having recently employed a first rate House and Sign Painter, (from the North,) they are better than ever prepared to execute work in all of these branches of business.

Fayetteville, *May* 19, 1834. 85 3t.

FOR SALE,

8 HHDS. JAMAICA *SUGAR*,
In fine order,
J. HUSKE & SON.

May 19, 1834. 85 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State; Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic;

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopœia; Smith on Fevers, Travers on Irritation; Wilson on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases, McCullock on Dropsies; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

March 20, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co,

is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & McNab, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
JOHN MUNROE.

March 15. 81tf

To Journeymen Hatters.

ONE or two good workmen that can make Hats without the aid of ardent spirits, can have steady employ and good wages, by applying at my shop, one and a quarter miles West of Fayetteville, *North* Carolina.

DAVID GEE.

May 16, 1834. 85-3t.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, A. M. breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

To Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs. 3 cts per lb.
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 " 4 " "
By wholesale, " 25 to 500 3 " "
Do. 500 lb. and upwards 2 " "

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85tf

LENOX CASTLE.

THE undersigned having become sole proprietor of LENOX CASTLE, in Rockingham County, *North Carolina*, and being anxious to render it a place of resort both to those who are in pursuit of pleasure and health, has erected additional rooms, and will be prepared to receive visitors the approaching season. This place, long since viewed as a high healthy situation, with a fine pure air, or as regards its waters, which have been long celebrated for the medical properties they possess, is decidedly one of the most desirable spots to spend the summer which can be found in this State. He has also erected a

BATHING HOUSE,

where either the cold or tepid bath can be taken. He believes himself, by using every exertion to please, and by moderate charges, to merit a portion of public patronage.

ARMISTEAD F. BRACKIN.

May 5, 1834. 85-3w.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa Cole, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 7th day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

A Cook wanted,

to purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1 78tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,

15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.

Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS. Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.

December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his professional capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draftsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of sciences, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His terms will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.

ROBT. H. B. BRAZIER.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1834. 82-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Spring supply, which, with our former Stock, comprises a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Cotton & Wool CARDS, Fur and Wool HATS, Cotton YARN, SHOES, Palm Leaf HATS, Leghorn BONNETS, SADDLES and BRIDLES, PAINTS, DRUGS, and Patent MEDICINES.

Also,

12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 bags COFFEE,
6 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
10 boxes Raisins,
6 casks Wine,
80 casks Nails,
6 tons English and Swedes Iron,

Which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83-6w.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby, Trevelyan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Recollections; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c. Newton on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Songster; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Gould's Latin Gram nar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Blue laid Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 28.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

Cape Fear Nav. Company.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday 30th May, 1834.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

May 6 83-tt.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

"LAZY SAM."

The following story will not be worth the less for being true. A Kentucky horse drover being in South Carolina with a drove, happened to take it to the neighbourhood of Gen. H———, whose character for jockeying and manœuvering in trade is much more celebrated than his feats in arms.—The Kentuckian having perfect acquaintance with his character, went to see him to sell him some horses, or to swap—or to run a race, as the fates and destinies might order and decree.

He was one of our careless unconcerned knock down and drag out looking sort of fellows: who would assume just as much simplicity of countenance and address, as circumstances might require. He had the appearance of being about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, as usual was dressed in blue mixed jeans, to hide dirt, and wore a drab colored hat for the same reason.

'Gineral,' said he, 'I am just from old Kentuck with some powerful nice horses, and may be you want some. Daddy told me if I came in your parts to call on you, and he reckoned may be you would buy a pair of matches, or help me out in tradin, for he said you had a power of money, and understood tradin to a scribe. Here's a letter from him,' handing one. 'And besides I've as nice a pair of matches, as you could shake a stick at; and as tight a nag for a quarter, Daddy says, as any in the parts: but he says I must run no races, caze mought lose, and we want all the money we can scrape to pay for land. But I reckon he'd suit you to a fraction, caze you are a sportin character, mought win a powerful chance of money on him.

While he was thus introducing himself and telling his business, the Gineral opened the letter which read as follows:

'*Dear Gineral*—I take this opportunity to wright to you by my Job, who is taken the first drove he ever driv, and I want you to roll a log a leetle for him, if so be it suits you. Job's spry enough at home, but has'nt cut his eye teeth yet, and if you'll lend him a hand, I'll due as much for any of your boys if you've got any, whenever they come to these parts tradin or any thing else. So no more at present, but remain your affectionate friend till death. PETER TOMPKINS.'

The hero of horse races, cotton bags and sugar hogsheads, thought that he perceived a neat speculation, and acted accordingly. Mr. Job Tompkins was received with much courtesy; his man and boy entertained with the best in the larder, whilst the five and twenty horses were not neglected. It is true the General had not the slightest recollection of his friend and correspondent, Peter Tompkins. He might have once known him, or not. It was the same thing. Here was Job, a raw Kentucky stripling, with twenty-five fine horses, as easily squeezed as a ripe lemon. It was not in his nature to forbear.

In the meantime Mr. Job Tompkins made himself quite free and easy, and swaggered about the costly furnished apartment as if he had been in a log cabin. He viewed the silver plate on the sideboard with much apparent astonishment, and a pair of silver snuffers, especially, excited his curiosity.

'Lord Gineral! ar them thar candle snuffers made out of the pure stuff? I never seed any afore but ir'n ones, and mamma uses her sheers. And all them ar things on that ar big chist (the sideboard) is the ra'al Spanish castins! I heard talk of this afore, but never seed it. Now if I was to tell this in our settlement, may be they would'nt hop straddle of me, and ride over me rough shod, for a liar. But they say you're a powerful sight the richest man in the South States, aint you?'

To all which the General returned suitable answers; and Mr. Job and he were hand in glove, for the time being. Each man resolutely bent to make a successful lodgment in his neighbor's pocket with the view of clearing it out, a Herculean labor to be sure;—when Job heard in the next room the sound of music. Several Kentucky reels were played, anon the sweet breathings of a melodious voice sung 'Sweet—sweet home.'

'May I be ———d' said Job, 'if that dont beat Bob Walker, and he's a patch above common. But that aint none of your music boxes I know; it cant be. Is it?'

'My daughter is playing on the piano,' said the General, 'we will walk in the room and hear her.' Here were blandishments to strike Job dumb, and entrance all his senses.

"The man who has no music in his soul,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Job thought a man might love music and spoils also. He felt a liking for both. Therefore he applied the music in his own way most rapturously.

Said Job, 'May I never pull another trigger, if she's not a priming above any thing I heard talk about. Why she's chartered! She's a ra'al one, I assure you. Why its enough to make a fellow swim that can't; and if it was'nt for all thes fine kiverlids over the track, (the carpet) and I had a partner to my mind, I'd go my drove to nothing or less, I can shake the sticks off of any boy you can produce.'

The General now thought the Kentuckian ripe enough. To aid in which he had been well plied with choice liquor as he denominated the Brandy and Madeira.

The horses were brought out and examined, and praised, and cheapened, and faults found with all.

They could agree upon nothing.

'Well, where is your quarter horse?' asked the General. 'Oh, ho! I sort o' tho't what you were after,' answered Job, 'for you hardly looked at them thar matches, and these fine geldings.' So you must be after the quarter nag, Jim fetch up Lazy Sam, will you! Now General I'll tell you, honor bright, he's never been lick't in a quarter spurt, but once; by Joe Miller's sorrel mare, which runs like a streak of lightning. She's a ra-al screamer. Daddy swept for him last fall after she tanned him out. If I knowed her I'd give you her marks, so as you might'nt be tuct in. For I heard Joe was bringing her to the South to win the expenses. But here's the horse any how, and I assure you he's not slow.'

Now be it remembered that honest Job was not ignorant, that General H———— was at that time the owner of this identical mare, and for reasons best known to himself he wished to make a race between her and Lazy Sam.

The General examined Lazy Sam with the eye of a Jockey.

'Pish;' said he very contemptuously, 'why this *thing* cannot run; why it's as flab-sided as a sheep, and as heavy shouldered as a hog, and cat hammed besides: I would not give a good mule for three of it. Why did you not bring a lot of mules to market? I would have bought some at a fair price. Your horses do not suit me. Pray what do you ask for this thing which you call a running nag? It may do to plough a season or two. Does it work?'

Unlike the Job of ancient days, Job Tompkins suffered his anger to rise and master him. At least he made the General think so. To use his own words, he covorted. He screamed out.

'Hello! Mister, I wonder you're so mighty wise considering you know so little. Why you make me feel all over in spots, to listen at you. I reckon may be you've got a quarter nag yourself: aint you?'

'I have a plough nag here' said the General very coolly, 'that I am sure can run away from that thing of yours.'

'Thing" hollood Job, 'why you make me feel all sort of wolfy, and I've a good mind to go my whole lot agin any thing you can parade in the whole South.'

'I would not spoil a good mind then,' quoth the General. 'But I suppose you are afraid to run, as your father has forbid it.'

'I dont care a solitary flint what Daddy says when my Irish is up,' exclaimed Job indignantly. 'Bring out your nag and let's see it.'

The General gave the order; and as Job expected, the sorrel mare (once Joe Miller's) was brought forward.

While Job examined her, his adversary endeavored all he could to fret him by dispraising his horse; and Job appeared to be worked up to fever heat.

To cut short the story, the drove was staked against twenty-five hundred dollars in a check upon the C— Bank. And the company adjourned to the General's track, to see the race. On the way Job stopped short, and facing the General, asked very earnestly,

'Now you're sure this aint Joe Miller's Nag? My mind sort o'misgives me, case from what I've heard they sort o'favor like.'

'D——n you Joe Miller and his nag also,' replied the General, 'the mare is mine I tell you.'

This appeared to be satisfactory.

I have given you the General's description of Job's running horse—done to fret him. It was by no means a correct one. Lazy Sam was a well made poney of the *Printer* stock, but was of a mild sleepy, sluggish disposition, until his mettle was roused.—He generally went with his eyes half shut, and his head drooping at an angle of forty five degrees.—When the General viewed him he was in this condition.

The horses were in the General's stable and the check for two thousand five hundred dollars in the hands of a gentleman present. The General had no doubt about keeping all Job's fine horses and sending him home on his ten toes. Job thought differently. Lazy Sam was led along by Job's boy as sleepy as usual. The preliminaries were adjusted, and riders mounted. As Job threw Jim on Lazy Sam, he sprang all fours off the ground; and his dull sleepy look, was changed into a wild, almost devilish expression.

He looked as Job did when he '*covorted*'.

The General lost his usual mahogany color, and looked pale; but he said nothing.

Lazy Sam won the race by 30 feet.

Job was suddenly cool as a cucumber. And as he put the 2,500 dollar check in his greasy pocket book which he did very deliberately, he looked round cunningly.

'I sort o' think that's first rate and a half,' said Job, 'and a little past common. Why Gin'ral, Sam's laid you out as cold as a wedge.' He turned suddenly to his rider, 'Jim' said he, 'here's five dollars, why it all goes in a man's life time. But the General looks as if he had been squeezed through the leetle end of nothin or less.'

There are in connexion with the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina. 76 preachers, 129 churches, and about 14,000 communicants; and of these 34 preachers, 37 churches and 2,500 communicants belong to the Presbytery of Orange.

From the Raleigh Register.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The time is at hand when throughout the State, it is customary for those who desire seats in the State Legislature, to make their wishes known to the people. We hope that steps will be taken to bring out individuals in every county, who feel the necessity of doing something for the improvement of the State, and who, if elected, will bend their whole energies to the accomplishment of so desirable an end. It is time the people were aroused from their apathy on this subject.—In selecting their agents, they should bear in mind, that they are discharging a duty as well as exercising a right, and are sanctioning measures of policy which will make either for or against their *true* interests.—They, whose right is to appoint agents for the management of their affairs, have a right to dictate the principles by which such agents shall be controlled; and when in exercising the right of suffrage, they neglect this essential article of our political creed, they act but inconsistently with the nature of their high privileges.

☞ After the above paragraph was in type, the following Communication came to hand. We insert it with much pleasure, and hope our Editorial brethren throughout the State will do likewise, and thus aid in effecting "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

FOR ALL NORTH CAROLINA PAPERS.

To the Members of the Convention, on the subject of Internal Improvement, which assembled in Raleigh, last winter:

You pledged yourselves to sustain the cause of State Improvements, and your pledges are now either to be redeemed or forfeited. You were eager to sign the Journals of that Convention in the hope that it might hereafter be a monument to your honor and patriotism. But I ask you to answer how far you have advanced in redeeming your pledges? The cause cannot but fail if a majority of our next Assembly are not favorable to its success. And have you been ready to go before the *People*—to tell them of their necessities—to explain the object of the Convention and *to serve them as Representatives in the Assembly?* Have you given up your time, talents, and zeal to the influence of national politics, and surrendered your pledge of honor and all your State pride, to the gratification of personal ambition or to pitiable cowardice?—Or, if ineligible to a seat in the General Assembly yourselves, have you been vigilant and active in bringing forward as Candidates, men of talents who will sustain the honor of the State? If eligible yourselves, have you manfully contended to hazard the mortification of a defeat, in preference to a forfeiture of your plighted word?

How many of the respectable and talented members of that body, are now before the people as Candidates for the next Assembly? Not one in 20!—How many of the County Committees have been called together, since the Convention adjourned? Not one in 50!! How many dollars have been collected and remitted to the Central Committee, to promote this cause by the publication of Essays for gratuitous distribution? Not 10 dollars!!! This will never do. That which was expected to be a monument of honor in after times, will be a monument of indolence and violated pledges, unless you will arouse yourselves at once. You agreed to go for "*the State* and *nothing but the State*," but I see awful signs of your acting upon the ignoble maxim, "Nothing at all—and any thing else before the State." A FRIENDLY VOICE.

A specimen of antiquity in a sword was recently found at Windsor, in Connecticut. It was discovered projecting from the bank of Connecticut river, eight feet below the surface of the ground. The blade is straight about 18 inches in length, bearing the date of 1554, with a German motto signifying, as we understand, "God is with us." The guard is gone, evidently corroded off by the rust. How long it has lain buried in earth no one knows, though not improbably nearly two centuries. It was finally brought to light by the gradual changes in the current of the river.—*Conn. Courant.*

A Vigilant Committee.—The Regency died hard in the Albany Election. They made every exertion by the appointment of strong Ward Committees, &c. On the morning of the election, the Argus contained the names of a Committee of Vigilance for the Second Ward, of *four hundred and five members.* But alas for a sinking cause! *Vigilant* as the Committee was, it could not bring all of itself to the poll. Only *three hundred and seventy-seven* Regency votes could be polled in the Ward! What evil times, indeed, are these, when the most Vigilant Committees cannot prevent their own members from voting against themselves.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Richmond and Fredericksburg Railway.—Books will be opened for subscription to this work on the 2d of June, and there is no doubt that three-fifths of the stock will be immediately taken, as the Road will doubtless return to the holders good interest for their money. Two-fifths of the stock will be reserved for the Legislature of the State.

UNWISE MEN.

The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world a right to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet, and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

MR. CALHOUN.

The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, who lately furnished portraits of Senators Leigh and Benton, gives this sketch of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

He is a tall gaunt man with stiff, grey hair brushed backward. His face bears as many folds and corrugations as that of Lord Brougham. What would Phrenologists say to a low, narrow and retreating forehead for so remarkable a man. Mr. Wirt somewhere says of Chief Justice Marshall, while in Congress, that with no grace of manners, no tricks of oratory, but violating every rule prescribed for the finished orator, he was yet one of the most eloquent men of the age. This is emphatically true of Mr. Calhoun. He devotes the whole powers of his mind to the argument alone, with earnestness and intensity, and is turned aside from his purpose by no quibble, no vanity to appear witty, by no desire to scatter his sarcasms. He does not even move slow enough to select the happiest language, but uses any that occurs to convey his meaning. You cannot listen to him without a full conviction of his sincerity. While speaking, his eye, that unerring index to the soul, sometimes seems to start from the socket, and its flashes seem almost supernatural.

His adversaries call him metaphysical. If they mean that he is ingenious, quibbling, sophistical, he is *not* metaphysical; but if they mean that he is always logical, direct, discriminating beyond other men, irresistible in his deductions from the premises he lays down, he is metaphysical. The more such metaphysicians the better. He has been more exclusively and more thoroughly educated as a statesman than any other man in the country. He came into public life in youth, and none but questions of national moment have ever engaged his attention. Metaphysician he may be, yet he is one of the most practical men of the age. He did for the War Department, while Secretary, what Hamilton did for the Treasury—he created it out of chaos. His views in the present crisis, in relation to the Bank and the currency as unfolded in his speech, are acknowledged to be more practical and statesman like than any other that have been offered.

The brightest characteristics of Mr. Calhoun are his qualities of heart. His heart is as warm as his head is cool. He has a soul. Too many politicians have none. Years of public life have not soured nor corroded his temper. He never makes enemies of his adversaries. His feelings are all noble, generous, elevated.

The following account of an unusual incident is extracted from a letter to the Editor of the United States Gazette, from his correspondent in Washington, dated May 12th:

"We had a curious occurrence to-day, in the Senate Chamber. A person in one of the galleries, having the appearance of a preacher, suddenly shouted out from the front of the gallery, just as Mr. Webster was engaged in the presentation of a memorial—'My friends, the country is on the brink of destruction. Be sure that you act on correct principles. I warn you to act as your consciences may approve. God is looking down upon you, and if you act on correct principles you will get safely through!' As soon as he made an end of this brief oration, he very leisurely stepped back, and made his way out of the gallery, before the officers of the House had time to reach him. The President and Senate were all taken unawares—and it was some time before the usual tranquility of the body and spectators was restored."

A true bill. Mr. Webster was on his feet at the time, making some remarks on presenting a memorial. He was as much surprised, of course, as any body, at this extraordinary interruption. When the shrill voice of the enthusiast ceased, Mr. W. coolly resumed the thread of his remarks, saying, "As *the gentleman in the gallery* had concluded, he would proceed."

Nat. Intell.

Bible Society.—The Anniversary of this Institution was held last week, at N. York. It appears from the annual Report, that the Receipts last year, from all sources were $88,630 82; of which, $1,052 34 were from the sale of books; 3,303 62 from legacies; 21,881 30, ordinary donations; 27,485 22 towards foreign distribution; 4.867 81 from various other sources, detailed in the Treasurer's Report.

Of Bibles and Testaments, during the same period, there have been issued 110,833 copies, in various languages.

A female *mule* belonging to a gentleman in Suffolk, Va. lately brought forth a colt! This is the first case of the kind we have ever heard of, and the general belief has been that this mixed generation of animals was incapable of re-production.

Celebration at Jamestown, Va.—It has been determined by the citizens of Williamsburg and vicinity, to revive the anniversary celebration of the first landing of our English ancestors at Jamestown; and that on the 24th inst. an address and other appropriate exercises shall be held there. Among the movements of the day, it is contemplated to form, in honor of the Princess Pocahontas, who was so great a friend to the early colonists, *a procession of two hundred and twenty-seven young ladies.* This interesting procession will be attended by a guard of honor, composed chiefly of officers and other members of the volunteer and military corps, of such towns and counties as may be disposed to participate in the festival.

A lady moving in the higher circles in Philadelphia, has been examined before the Mayor, and committed, for stealing two splendid silver pitchers from the house of a merchant where she visited. It appears that having called one day on the merchant's wife, she was struck, while the servant was gone to inform the lady of the house of her call, with the elegance of the pitchers, and immediately conceived the desire of possessing them—took one under her cloak, and left the house unnoticed, the servant not recollecting her name. Sometime after she called again, the servant recognized her, but she took the same course with the other pitcher and had nearly got out of the house when she was overtaken and exposed.

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster, in presenting a paper from the Whigs of Lancaster, (Pa.) on the subject of the effect of the illegal and unconstitutional removal of the Public Deposites, expressed pretty much at large his views of the *present* aspect of public affairs, as well as of the prospect of the future. In doing so, he recurred to the views which he had expressed early in this session, of the probable consequences of the control assumed by the Executive over the currency of the country, and to the remedy which he had felt it to be his duty to propose in the shape of a bill for renewing for a limited time the Charter of the Bank of the United States. The last notice he had given in regard to this bill, he said, had been that he would call it up on the 21st of April. But, before the 21st of April arrived, the other branch of the Legislature had, by a decisive vote, destroyed the existing probability of such a measure receiving the sanction of that body. The Executive branch being also known to be opposed to any action of the Government in that direction, he had thought it, and he *now* thought it unnecessary to press that bill upon the attention of the Senate. When, therefore, if ever, he should move the Senate to take it up for consideration, was at present wholly uncertain.

Mr. W. went on to present some views, in his usual forcible and impressive manner, of the general subject of the condition and prospects of the country. He stated his belief that the conviction was becoming universal, even among those who seriously wished to believe otherwise, that the "experiment," as it is authoritatively as well as familiarly termed, has *failed*, signally failed. Whatever casual or transitory relief circumstances might produce to certain parts of the country or portions of the People, yet, if no remedy be interposed, Mr. W. expressed the opinion that such a summer and autumn are to be passed through as the whole country has never seen.

He demanded, whether the friends of the Administration in Congress were ready to break up and go home without attempting any thing, either in present action, or in prospect, to relieve the country from its suffering condition. He believed, for his part, that they were bound, by every consideration of conscience and of duty, to carry through Congress some measure of effectual relief. The evil under which the people suffer, springs from no external misfortune: it is from within it; it is the consequence either of bad law or bad administration of the law. It is, Mr. W. argued, a political evil—a political infliction, one which the three branches of the Government could, were they so disposed, cure in a week.—This, he said, was a case pressing heavily upon the consciences of those *who produced the change* in the condition of the country. *We* (said he) have not removed the deposites; *we* have not violated the law, nor broken the Constitution. We, on the contrary, have foretold and deprecated the existing consequences of that measure; yes, foretold them, so long ago as when we were smiled at as prophets evil or prophets false, and the mention of distress was the provocative to sneers and sarcasms from gentlemen on the opposite side. As to any law of Congress to confirm the present state of things, it would only be to make the distress perpetual; it would only be to give legal countenance to that which is already an extreme evil. Mr. W. went on to say, that no man in either House could be more desirous than himself for an early adjournment of Congress; but he was not willing, anxious as he was to adjourn, until those who *hold the power* in the Government should say that they have nothing to propose to relieve the people. In a word, upon those who hold the power, he meant to leave the responsibility for the present state of things.

This was the general scope of Mr. Webster's Speech, of which we take this brief notice in anticipation, because, as the author of the project for extending the Bank charter, and as Chairman of the Financial Committee of the body to which he belongs, the views which Mr. W. takes of things, as they stand at the passing moment, will be of deep interest to all our readers.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Horace Everett, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a Report, to which so much importance is attached, as that 10,000 extra copies of it were ordered to be printed for the use of the House. It was accompanied by three bills, all of them important, viz: a bill to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs; a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; and a bill to provide for the establishment of *the Western Territory* (West of Missouri,) and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian Tribes therein.

Of the merits of these particular bills, we have not the information to enable us to speak; but, from even a slight examination of the Report and Bills, we are satisfied that Mr. Everett is entitled to the thanks of the country for the zeal, industry, and talent, which he has brought to bear upon this subject, hitherto too superficially examined, in general, by Congress.

DEBATE ON THE PROTEST.

On the 6th May, Mr. Forsyth concluded a short speech as follows:

The Senator from South Carolina has called the attention of his adversaries to the late general application of the term Whig to the discordant fragments of all parties opposed to the Administration. He seemed to imagine it arose from the peculiar applicability of the term. The general application of the name did not prove any fitness to the thing to which it was applied. It proceeded not from the harmony between the name and the thing, but from concert between those who were desirous of giving a new and popular name to old and unpopular things. There was an organized and associated press, directed, if not by one impulse here, at least directed to one end by different impulses. The press, through all its ramifications, taking up the watch-word "Whig" from its *pure* source in New York, sounded it through the country, and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, and the Osgoods and Parishes of the Pulpits of the East, and all like spirits of the West, and South, and Middle States, joined in the concerted cry. Mr. F. did not believe in the possibility of deluding the People to embrace condemned doctrines and politicians, by the simultaneous application to them of a respectable and venerated name. He was sorry to see the attempt, because the effect would be to degrade a name associated with our glorious recollections of exalted patriotism and disinterested suffering; of great public services, and holy devotion to freedom.

Mr. F. asked if the name of Whig would not be degraded if applied indiscriminately to persons who had disregarded, in the days of the country's peril, the obligations of duty and patriotism. Ask the northern section of the opposition, if the Nullifiers are Whigs—twelve months since they were rebels. Ask the southern section if the Hartford conventionists are Whigs—a few years since they were a disgrace to the country; were then the open enemies of the Constitution. Ask the Nationals and the consolidationists—the high tariff and Internal Improvement men—the States' right men, par excellence, if they are each and all Whigs in the English or American acceptation of the word—and the answer may be: Oh, yes! now, but not a short time since, and they will not be some short time hence, if things go as the hope is that things will go. Mr. F. felt how difficult it was to find an appropriate name for the union of such discordant materials; but he thought he could furnish one sufficiently descriptive. Unlike the party to which he would apply it, it was the name of a compound, good in itself, and made of materials all of which were good in their way. Suppose we call it the Punch party. Punch is the union of insipid water—the deluded men who are the chief material of the party acid, from the lime of the southern growth, it is produced in the open air in Mississippi sweetness—the tariff sugar from Louisiana—the spirit rum of New England—home made arrack from South Carolina—whiskey from the west, Monongahela or elsewhere—a dash of Poteen from the shop of Dr. McNeven to catch the Irish—an Irishman loves the smell of turf smoke—the smack of unlawful distillation. Casting an eye to futurity, and supposing that unlike prophetic forebodings of war, pestilence, and famine, and of the coffin-hand-bills—the prophecy of a day or two since, that the last nail was driven into the coffin of Jacksonism, was realized—what a rousing wake we should have, punch being the order of the night, when the veteran was carefully rolled in his shell to be restored to the great mother of us all. The genius of discord might interrupt the harmony of the scene, if a question should arise about the division of the "spoils of victory." A glorious scratch would follow to determine who should be administrator "*de bonis non*" of Uncle Sam. The insipid would stand no chance. Who ever heard of a good cold water administration. The acid is quite the thing to give a flavor to the compound, but by itself it serves only to set the teeth of edge. The sugar must be satisfied with the preservation of the 2½ cts. per lb. duty. The struggle must rest among the spirits of arrack, there is not enough for a broad-bottomed administration. The poteen is of foreign birth, and therefore excluded by the constitution. Nothing, then, is left, but the New England Rum and Western Whiskey. How stands the account between them? Rum is made of domestic materials in New England—the region of Faneuil Hall—the cradle of American liberty. Yes, says Whiskey—but it is not *always* made of Southern molasses—and then there is the Hartford Convention—and the cradle would have been made the grave of liberty, had not the child grown too great to be smothered in the shell in which its infant limbs were rocked. Whiskey is made of home materials always—it is exclusively agricultural in its origin, but not in its tendency, says Rum—and then recollect the Whiskey Insurrection, when this rebellious liquid had almost stopped 'the wheels of the Government.' The balance of merit, especially as it regarded the American system, being nearly even, the fate of empire would have to be decided by wager or battle, or the neighing of a horse.

Mr. PRESTON said, it was not without surprize that he had remarked a great degree of acute sensibility among certain Senators on any motion being submitted touching the encroachments of Executive power; when he did not perceive the slightest degree of sensitiveness, if any motion was made touching the power or rights of the Legislature of the U. States. We seem (said Mr. P.) to look at things through different *media*, to which our own peculiar interests or prejudices impart the hue which tinges whatever we rest upon. I am far from supposing that gentlemen, who seem so sensitive as to every thing which touches Executive power, can entertain the slightest idea that any motion of that sort will have the effect of touching what may be their privileges and powers on some future occasion. I am sure they do not take the view, that, in any limitation now prescribed to Executive power, they will be infringed on in any of their future rights. But I remark it as a curiosity of the times, that this sensitiveness exists whenever Executive power is touched, but that there is nothing of squeamishness exhibited when the rights and privileges of the Senate are assailed.

The gentleman from Georgia has said that the Senate has made an assault on the President of the U. States, and has rebuked my colleague for saying that the President has made an assault on the Senate. Now, surely, the Senate stands in the same relation to the President that the President stands in to the Senate. Has not the President sent here an attack on the Senate in its individual and its corporate character and capacity, and desired it to be put on our records that he has done so, and to let our Journal exhibit the accusation to the world? And is there in this act any similarity to any thing which has been done by the Senate? What is the state of things? The Senate has passed sundry resolutions. Has the President contented himself with passing resolutions on his part, and entering them on his Journal? No: he has sent here his opinions, couched in his own peculiar terms, and expressive of his own peculiar principles; and the Senator from Georgia says the President, Andrew Jackson, came here with an humble request of the Senate to record his communication on their Journal, and that we are bound to comply with it. Now, what would the President have said, if we had sent an officer to him, and asked him to put our resolutions on his Executive Journal. Why, sir, he and his friends here, would have called it, and justly called it an usurpation of power, and the President would have rejected the application with scorn. If we had sent a copy to him in an unofficial and private manner, would he have listened to any one who should have advised him to put it on his Journal? What example have we had already. On a subject concerning the custody of the public treasure, the President has protested against the opinions of his own Cabinet. His Cabinet expressed an opinion that he ought not to remove the treasure. He made his protest against that opinion, and entered that protest on the Executive Journal. We sent to the President, by our resolution, to request a copy of that paper; and what did the President answer to our request? Did he comply with that request? No sir. What he had communicated to his Cabinet, what he had circulated to the whole world through the public newspapers, he refused to our request, because he said that, in making that request, we had transcended our constitutional powers. Now, when he comes to us with a request that we shall record on our Journal his protest against our act, and when he has refused an application to him for a copy of a paper on his Journal, the same Senators who advised him to refuse our request, wish us to comply with his.

The principle on which the gentleman from Georgia acts is, that the Senate acted wrong in passing the accusatory resolutions, and he thus justifies the President for sending his Protest against the act. Can our wrong make the President right? If we have been wrong in regard to him, does it follow that he may do wrong in regard to us? Or, because we have been wrong, that wrong makes him right? Is Executive authority to stand so high, as to be beyond all interference? Here is a Protest sent to us to be recorded *in perpetuam memoriam rei*, on our Journals. The Senate have not gone out of their own department. They have passed their own resolutions and placed them on their own journal, which are in the hands of their own Executive officer. And when the President has recorded his opinions on the Executive journal, surely we have the same right to record our opinions on our Journal. But the President is not disposed for mere defensive warfare. He is not contented with our entering our opinions on our own journal, as he did his on the Executive journal, but he steps out of his department and comes here, as Andrew Jackson, with a request that we shall receive his opinions, and record them on our journal. Suppose the Senate should go beyond their own journal, and ask the President to enter on the Executive journal the resolution disapproving of his conduct—would it be right? Should we not deserve to have our request thrown back upon us with scorn? Certainly we should. Each department ought to be kept separate. The President may act as he pleases at the White House. We will act as we please here.

The gentleman from Georgia says that this question has been made by the President, to repel an assault made on him by the Senate. What! Has Andrew Jackson a right to use his official character to come here, and to throw off that character as soon as he has obtained admission? It is not Andrew Jackson, but the President, who has come here. He comes, and by virtue of his official character, forces open the doors of the Senate, walks up your avenue to the chair, and then throws off the disguise, and says, I am not the President, but only Andrew Jackson. And thus, by this Protean legerdemain, he comes in one form, and suddenly assumes another.—This, sir, cannot be done. He is always the President when he comes here, and he is now complaining to the Senate in the capacity and character of President. This is a contest between the President and the Senate, and I am sorry that a gentlemen should have put it on any other ground. We have not adverted to the *man* in any act of ours; our reference has been to him *in virtute officii;* and, when he presents himself before the Senate, armed, and plumed as President, gentlemen are ready to strip him of his official habiliments, to divest him of his plumes, and bring him hobbling to the door of the Senate, ejaculating—

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
"Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door."

My respect for the office will not permit me to acquiesce in such a construction. If the hand of power were to touch the meanest beggar in the street, I should say that he had the right to come here with his prayer for redress. But when the President of the United States comes here with his "Open Sesame!" and opens the portals of this Chamber with the magic word, let me not be told that he comes here in his weakness and unpretending poverty.

Is it true that the sole object of this paper is to proclaim to all future times, that an assault has been made by the Senate on the President of the United States? Let it be received, and this document is sent to the People through the medium of the Senate. While lying on our table, and in the progress of being read, this very paper, which the gentlemen from Georgia says should not have been sent to the People in any other way than through the Senate, is scattered by the President's press, to the amount, it is said, of 40,000 copies, to the whole world. What is sent here, therefore, as a protest, is a proclamation to the People against the Senate as a constitutional part and department of the Government. It is a stroke aimed at the Constitution, intended to violate the Constitution, by overturning and destroying the Senate. It is said that we do not represent the People, because we are elected for six years, and that it is he who represents the People. What is this? It is war against the Senate. The whole Protest, from beginning to end, is reeking with it. This Protest of this poor old man, is throughout, war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against the Senate.

It is easy to see the object of all this war. We are the representatives of the States. The President is elected by a majority of the people of each State, not of the States, as they are represented here. The gentleman from New York and myself are on an equality here, but the President gets forty votes from New York, and only nine from South Carolina. Here, we who represent the State of South Carolina, and the gentlemen who represent the State of Rhode Island, and the State of Delaware, represent as much as the gentlemen from the great State of New York, or of Ohio, or of Pennsylvania; and, if the President could destroy this body, three-fourths of the influence of the states would be annihilated. Here, the States may successfully stand in the way of usurpation of power. If the great middle States stood alone, the President could appeal to them against the smaller States, and, with these, the Constitution would be crushed. This, then, is the tendency of things—to break down the Senate, and the States which form a barrier between the liberties of the people, and the approach of usurpation. The President hints that the irresponsibility of this body to the people has induced him to make this attack on the Senate. Of the number of Senators who go out next year, 11 are opposed to the Administration, to 5 who support it; they are going to meet their responsibility. Sixteen Senators go out; and these are of the older members of the body, who were here in 1824 and 1825. Is it they who oppose the Executive? They have been here the longest; subject to the absorbing influence of the Executive, they have always sustained Executive power; it has become their habit; they have grown up with it, and have a natural proclivity to fall into the arms of power. The President may talk as he will of irresponsibility, but the longer Senators have been here, the more favorable have they become towards him.

But as to *him*, he is elected by a small body of electors who are removed from the people. It is true, we are trying to give the election directly to the people, and I hope we shall accomplish it. It is said, the Senate does not speak the will of the people, not being elected with a view to represent immediately the people; and that they are not so near the people as the other branch. There may be something in the argument; but, if we are not so near the people, we are nearer to the States; and it more especially becomes our duty to regard this as one great confederacy of States.

I have no objection, that, when there is a difference between the departments of the Government, the President shall appeal to the People: but my objection is this, that, when the co-ordinate departments differ, one department shall not be required to register the proceedings of another. For the first time, it has now been seriously broached within these walls, that the Senate is confined in its operations to its duties, Executive, Legislative, or Judicial; and that it has no power to declare its opinions out of the limits of these duties. I recollect, when such a question arose as to the State Governments and the Government of the United States, they who read the Constitution better than we do, asserted that a State Government could not express an opinion as to any difference between the President and any other department of the Government. The contest between federalism and democracy went on that principle. We have an unquestionable right here to express any kind of opinions we may think proper, and the more readily, when that expression can lead to no legislative operations, because, if they were so to lead, it might require the co-operation of the co-ordinate branches; but we have the right to express opinions. If gentlemen would put their sentiments in the form of a negative proposition, that we shall not pass any resolutions disapproving of any act of the Executive, we shall then understand that we have only the power to become a body of flatterers of the Executive.

The other House have passed a resolution that the Bank shall not be rechartered, because it is unconstitutional. This resolution leads to no legislative action. On the contrary, it excludes all legislation. Suppose a venerable old man, not dead, but standing on the verge, were to rise up from almost sepulchre at Montpelier, and to say—"I, at one period, pronounced a Bank unconstitutional; but at another time, I approved of an act to charter a Bank. You have made me liable to impeachment for doing an unconstitutional act." Mr. Madison declared a Bank to be unconstitutional, yet he signed the Bank charter; and, if the positions in this protest are sustainable, he is liable to impeachment for that act. What is the course of proceeding of all legislative bodies, as to matters of impeachment? Resolutions are passed, in the first place, declaring certain acts done, to be unconstitutional; and upon these resolutions are founded charges, which are sent to this body, and exhibited here for our judgment upon them. This is every day's practice.

The gentleman from Georgia says, that the Constitution gives to this body no power to pass separate resolutions. It is true, the Constitution gives no specific power; but will any gentleman pretend that neither House has a right to pass any resolutions, except such as are joint resolutions? When it is desired to try the sense of a party, a resolution may be separate in its character, and then the President has no Veto upon it. And resolutions, separate in their character, and consentaneous, but not Joint, might be adopted by both Houses, against the reasons of the President for the removal of the deposites, and the President could not then apply his Veto power to them.

The gentleman from Georgia protests against the Opposition taking the name of Whigs, and recommends to them to adopt the name of the Punch party. I am not very anxious to take the name of Whig, but no power on earth can take from me the Whig principles. Whenever a name has been seized on, and the denomination has struck all who are opposed to the Administration with such instant and universal sympathy—when the gentleman from Georgia has seen the same chord vibrating through the bosoms of those who stood in the contest against power in former times and now, and working up everywhere, and in every heart, one common feeling of harmony; and when he has seen all who have previously differed from each other, bring here their differences, and laying them down together on the altar of their country—does it not strike him that there is something of a peculiar character in the course of things? When all are driven together by the same foreign pressure; when Nationals and Nullifiers, New England, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York—ay, New York!—all are penetrated by the same deep feeling, should it not strike with terror the Administration, and those who are linked with it? It may be, when the danger shall be over, and the suffering of the country shall have been relieved, that this strong ligament will again be broken; but I tell gentlemen on the other side, that it will not be broken until the danger is passed away, and oppression has relaxed its grasp upon the country. Then, if we choose to fall back into our original minority, and shall discover danger from another majority, we shall again be found warring against that majority with the same energy as we are now contending.

We are the advocates of State rights; although small, resolved and consistent in our purpose.—When we were before the world contending for our principles, toe to toe, against our opponents, where was the President? Of what party was he? He stood by until the dispute was nearly settled, and then drew his sword, and calling his party to rally to the gleam of it, directed his exterminating hostility against us. And when we were cold and stiff, true still to his military propensity, he sought for some other object for his attack, and struck at the Bank of the United States. In vain did the Bank hold up the Constitution for its protection, he struck through it. In vain did the venerated instrument resist the Executive mace. We, not yet dead, struck with horror at the baseness of the act, rushed with all our energies to the rescue, and now we find ourselves in mingled ranks. If the struggle shall be pressed, let what may happen, whoever he be that joins himself to us, it is immaterial what name he comes with, I greet him as my brother in arms, until we shall have put down the danger which threatens us. But the gentleman from Georgia says, who are ye? Ye are the sugar men, and the cotton men, of the South; the rum men, of the West; and the molasses men, of New England. I stand on a cotton bale: where does the gentleman from Georgia stand? Who have we to oppose? A Unit, an Anti-Bank party? Why the gentleman from Georgia is a Bank man. An Anti-Tariff party? Why the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkins) is a tariff man. An Anti-Internal Improvement party? Why many of the gentleman's colleagues are of that party. The gentleman from Missouri voted for the Cumberland Road Bill. But the gentlemen are all leashed together, I will not say to hunt in covers, but they exhibit as great a variety of principles as is to be found in any party in the Opposition: at least, I find as many among them.

But the gentleman from Georgia says we are the Punch party. Let the People understand this appellation. If the South forms the acid, who is it, I would ask, that has held the press upon us? Who brought us out from the South, and squeezed and pressed us until they have driven our vitals out? Why the gentleman from Georgia, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and those with whom they act. They have pressed us until they have forced us into this mixture, such as the mixture is, and I believe it is one which has been found to be not quite so agreeable to the President's palate as the real mixture is to the palate of the gentleman from Georgia. The Punch party! Let it go abroad, let it be told in the nurseries that we are the Punch party, and every one will supply the corollary.—Punch and the Devil! The gentleman from Georgia, and his friends, will have to take the cognomen of the opposite party.

I think it proper to say, in a word, what are my views. I concur with the gentleman from Massachusetts, that we ought to receive the Message.—Indeed, we have already received it, and cannot now help ourselves. But I agree with my colleague, that the President ought not to have sent it here, and our best plan is to enter on our Journal the resolution that we deem the practice wrong, and shall decline receiving such communications in future. But, although we may characterize the document as wrong, let us not be guilty of the solecism of saying we will not receive it, when we have already received and read it.

Speaking of the business before Congress, the New York Daily Advertiser makes the following remark: "We cannot but think it strange that the affairs of the Post Office are suffered to remain unexplored and undisposed of, until this late period of the session." It *is*, at first thought, strange that a Department, in which there has been admitted mismanagement and assumption of illegal power, should have been permitted to go on, during nearly six months of the session, without a full and proper investigation of its affairs. The reader should be aware, however, as we now remind him, that if one branch of Congress could find it expedient to send a Committee to Philadelphia to look up the correspondence which members of their own body have held with the gentlemen connected with the Bank, and yet have not found time or inclination to examine the confessed delinquencies of one of the most important and delicate parts of the Government machine under its peculiar charge: if, we say, a proper scrutiny of the conduct of the Post Office has not been undertaken by one of the Houses of Congress, the other must be exonerated from blame on that score. The heavy debates on very momentous questions which have so constantly occupied the Senate, have not prevented the proper Committee of that body from looking into the affairs of the Post Office.—That Committee is now steadily pursuing the object of ascertaining the true state of the Post Office Establishment; the causes which have produced, and the means by which it is to be extricated from, its present embarrassments. A full report from that Committee may, no doubt, be expected some time before the rise of Congress.

Nat. Int.

We give the following extract from an able and interesting article in the Fredericksburg Arena on the subject of the late appropriation passed by the Senate for the improvement and extension of the Cumberland Road:

"The Bill, appropriating more than one million of Dollars for the improvement and extension of the Cumberland Road is, as our readers are aware, now before the House of Representatives—having passed the Senate with but thirteen dissenting voices. There is not the slightest doubt, that it will pass the popular branch of the Legislature, if not by so overwhelming a majority, at least by a very decisive vote. With a recollection of the Maysville Message, and of the hosannas sung to Gen. Jackson as the Hercules, beneath whose club perished the Hydra monster of Internal Improvement, the friend of State Rights and of limited construction would, at once, rely implicitly upon this tremendous bill being arrested by the Executive veto. It would seem to be a matter of course. And yet all hopes or expectations of this kind will be illusory.—The President will sanction the Bill—of this there is no doubt. Even the Enquirer does not assert its conviction that the veto will be interposed. It merely "dares to hope"—what temerity!—that such will be the case."

DEVELOPMENT OF PROFLIGACY IN THE COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

We were never so much astounded as by the publication of the following **OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, exposing the most gross, wanton, and corrupt squander of the PEOPLE'S MONEY, upon the slaves of the Albany Regency, that ever met the public eye:**

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

GENNESSEE DISTRICT,
Treasury Department, April 2, 1833.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit you herewith, in compliance with the request made in your letter of the 24th ult. a statement furnished by the Register of the Treasury, exhibiting the amount of Revenue collected in the district of Gennessee, together with a list of the persons employed in the collection of the same, and the amount paid to each during the years 1831, 1832 and 1833.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. FRED'K WHITTLESEY, H. OF REP.
Washington.

Statement, exhibiting the gross amount of revenue received at the Port of Gennessee, in the State of New York, and the expenses of collection of the same, during the years 1831, '32, and '33.

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Gross am't of revenue	1,690 22	755 95	848 48
Expenses of collection	3,775 30	4,263 64	4,198 64

Statement of the persons employed in the collection of the Revenue in the District of Gennessee, and the amount paid to each, in the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1831, '32, and '33:

Names.	*Office.*	1831.	1832.	1833.
Jacob Gould, Coll'r,		1,014 00	1,160 64*	1,160 64
G. H. Holden, Ins'r,		1,092 00	1,098 00	1,095 00
Byram Green,	do.	730 00	732 00	730 00
B. E. Lathrop,	do.	106 29	262 00	
Geo. Gould,	do.	708 00		
Jasp. Drake, jr.	do.	105 01	246 00	240 00
D. S. Holden,	do.	20 00	45 00	148 00
H'ry O'Reily,	do.		720 00	825 00
		$3,775 30	4,263 64	4,198 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 26, 1834.

J. L. SMITH, *Register.*

But for the *official* form in which this exposure comes, we should be utterly unable to credit it. The naked facts are too startling for belief! Such enormous prodigality—such stupendous corruption, is without a parallel in the history of party profligacy.

Fellow-citizens, read over this statement again—and again—and still again. Assure yourselves of the shameful fact, established by the official sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that for the collection of about EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS OF REVENUE, at the Port of Genessee, Jacob Gould and his band of subordinates, DRAW OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURY!!!

View this statement in any manner that is possible, it still remains the most alarming and sickening exposure of venality and corruption ever exhibited to the public view. How many such thirsty leeches are there gorging themselves from the Public Treasury? How many such panders fattening upon "*spoils?*" At how many other Ports, are the People paying at the rate of SIX DOLLARS FROM THE TRE... for every ONE DOLLAR collected... venue? And is this the kind of ... TRENCHMENT AND REFORM... Gen. Jackson promised the People?

Albany Evening ...

*No Clerk hire charged.

Reform!"—Mr. Lincoln of Mass... an admirable speech a few days ago ... H. of R. in support of his motion to ... from the Appropriation Bill the ... for extra clerk hire in the Post ... partment. He showed that the ... Clerks in the Department had been ... double already since 1827, and ... that so great a number are ... "The honorable member from ... (Mr. Hardin,) told us yesterday ... Lincoln,) that one of these public ... at $1600 per annum, was a practi... law, attending the courts in his ... and that another at $1000 per ... might be seen daily in this House ... character of a Reporter for the Gover... Official." Do not these things call ... reform?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

From the Salisbury Carolinian.

Hard Times.—Corn is now worth ... lar per bushel in this place, and ... at that. It is uncommonly scarce ... the upper country, where usually ... dant. It has never, but once, ... memory, been so high here. In 18... we believe, as high as 81 25—... hardly as high as 50 cents now. ... into consideration the redundancy ... culating medium then, and its ... city at the present time. Many ... lies are in a state of actual suffering ... have not the "ways and means" ... ny distance in search of grain; and ... niers in the country, who had ... have already disposed of their ...

It is said that Corn may be had ... in abundance, up the Yadkin. ... have spare capital, would act, if ... ly, at least generously, by contributing ... thing to collect a supply at this place ... distributed to the poor on such terms as ... tend to alleviate distress without ... ing idleness.

It is said that the elder Baring has ... from business with *savings* to the ... $40,000,000. A snug sum!

FROM THE WILMINGTON PEOPLE'S PAPER.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Episcopal ... in the Diocess of North Carolina ... St. Peter's Church, in the town of ... ington, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. ... were in attendance, 16 ministers, ... of the Bishop. The services com... on Tuesday night, and were continued ... every day, until Sunday, when there ... three services. *The Convention* ... was preached on Wednesday morning ... the Rev. J. R. Goodman, and the Com... nion administered. On Sunday morn... Confirmation was administered to 13 ... sons, when a forcible appeal was made ... the Congregation by the Right Rev. Bish... On Saturday night, a Missionary Ser... was preached, by the Rev. William ... wood, and a collection made for the ben... of the Episcopal Bible, Prayer Book, ... and Missionary Society of the Diocess. ... On Sunday, in the morning, the Bish... preached with his usual eloquence and ... ity, and administered the Communion ... an unusually large number of persons. ... preaching was all of a character to ... and it is confidently believed, that the ... sown will *bring forth much fruit*, to the ... of GOD, *through* JESUS CHRIST ... Lord.

The following is extracted from the ... port of the Committee, on the state of ... Church.

"It is with unfeigned gratitude to Almi... GOD, that the Committee *report to the Conv...* tion the continued prosperity of the *Church in* ... Diocess. In the sure, though slow progress ... mongst us, of "the truth as it is in Jesus," we ... cognize the fulfilment of the promise made by ... Divine Head, "to be with the Ministers of ... tolic succession to the end of the world." ... however, we thus express our grateful joy and ... fidence, it is proper also to admit, that there ... bundant cause of humiliation in the reflection ... an equally sure and a more rapid increase ... "such as will be saved," might have been ... the Church, had the zeal and faithfulness ... ritual mindedness, of both Clergy and Laity ... nearly corresponded to the solemn importance ... the cause, in the advancing of which we are ... edly engaged.

We believe, that if to the union of effort and ... timent, and the intelligent and affectionate ... for the pure doctrines and primitive worship ... the Church, which have always characterized ... as a Diocess, were added an increased ... ness to the promotion of this cause, in all ... claims upon us, and a more entire non-conformity ... to the world in our individual characters, ... higher degree of success would be ensured to ... labors. To this expression of their views, which ... is made in all the humility that a sense of common ... guilt can beget, the Committee are prompted ... by the scriptural and earnest remonstrance of ... Diocesan, in his Journal *read to this Convention* ... against a conformity to the world, fatal to personal ... al religion, and injurious to the common interests ... of Christianity. Sanctioned, as this council is, by ... his own labor and self-denial, it is hoped that ... will be received "with meekness," and be followed ... by, at least, all *confirmed* and communicating ... bers of the Church. Then indeed will our beloved ... Zion be clothed in *all* her glorious garments, ... receive from an admiring world the honors due ... the Bride of the Redeemer.

The Episcopal Journal, and the Parochial ... Missionary Reports present the following aggregate ... viz. 258 Baptisms, 115 Confirmations, 1000 ... municants, 3 Churches consecrated, 3 edifices ... public worship in different stages of advancement, ... 5 Ordinations, (1 to the Order of Deacons and ... to that of Priests) 7 candidates for Orders, and ... Sunday Schools, in which are 66 Teachers and ... 656 Scholars. This Summary is believed to ... more nearly correct than any which has been ... en for some years past, the statistics of almost ... every Church in the Diocess having been reported ... to this Convention, a circumstance which the Com... mittee notice with unfeigned pleasure.—There are ... now connected with this Diocess besides the Bish... op, 20 Clergymen, of whom 17 are Presbyters and ... 3 are Deacons. One of these Presbyters is ... ciating in Alabama."

FOREIGN.

New York Daily Advertiser Office,
Saturday, May 17th, 7 P. M.

...r pilot-boat has just reached the city ... the bark Turbo, Captain Whittier, ... sailed from Havre on the 10th of ... By her the Editors of the New York ... Advertiser have received Paris and ... papers of the 9th, the day previous to ... day of sailing. The affairs on the Con... do not appear to be settled. In France, ... subject of the new ministry appears to ... much speculation in the Paris jour... Fresh disturbances had broken out in ...

... Belgium great excitement prevailed; ... had been again the scene of great ...

... Spain it appears that the capital was ... but the Carlists in the northern ... parts appear to be very formida... from being subdued.

... and Russia have as much as they ... to put down the liberal spirit that ... out in different parts of the Conti...

... details of the news, do not appear to ... great consequence. Nothing from ...

... AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ... SERIOUS INSURRECTIONS & ... FIGHTING.

New York, May 19.

... the packet ship **Poland, Capt.** Antho... have French papers to April 16th. ... contain accounts of formidable insur... in various cities, particularly in ... and Lyons! In the latter city the fight... between the troops and the insurgents ... through successive days, and produ... lamentable slaughter. The troops ap... have been everywhere faithful. The ..., however, are evidently made up ... reference to satisfying the Gov...ent; one of the Paris papers which ... different course having been suppress... the spot.

Belgium there had been some disturb... in which the Government exhibited ...kness.

... STOCK EXCHANGE, April 12—*half past ... o'clock.*—Notwithstanding the continuance ... disturbances at Lyons, the price of Stocks ... firm, there being no decline for money.

... GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER OF 12th APRIL.

Events at Lyons and the neighborhood.

... ministerial Evening Journal gives the fol... details relative to the events at Lyons: "The ...ment received, this morning, by express, ... of the proceedings at **Lyons**, on Wednes... presents a lamentable picture, since French ... has been shed, but at the same time affords ...re assurance of the triumph of order and the ... For several days the authorities had been ...ed, and were prepared for sinister occurrences. ...thing showed that the agitators, despairing ...cess in the Capital, where the magistracy is ...ed by the National Guards and the garrison, ...ained to make an attempt in the provinces, ... unfortunate city of Lyons, the capital of ..., obtained the deplorable preference. Al... the Court was sitting, the place St. Jean ...pletely free from any assemblage of the ..., and this solitude evidently proved that ...rchists had determined to come *en masse.* ... they made their appearance about 11 ... A man read an incendiary address, and ... minutes after the barricades were begun. ...fect, without a moment's hesitation, gave ... their being destroyed.

... General Bouchet, who commands the ...ment of the Couches du Reone under Gen. ... directly brought the troops forward. The ..., under Colonel Ganuett, and the In... assailed the barricades with the most deter... resolution, and carried them under a brisk ... The Prefect never quitted the troops during ... The barricades were all thrown down ... as they were raised, but still there was a ... seriously wounded, and some killed; ... greatest loss was not on the side of the ... The severest part of the action took place ... Place de la Prefecture. The anarchists ... their most solid intrenchments in the new ...orary hall, and it became necessary to beat ... the palisades with cannon shot. They were ... destroyed, and those who had endeavored to ...d them were put to flight. The place was ... entered by the troops, and a long exchange of ...etry ensued between the soldiery and the in..., who had stationed themselves in what is ... the organ gallery. Cannon were again used, ...llery was forced from the ..., and entered. ..., filled with rioters, armed with muskets, ...ast open by means of petards. A great num... prisoners was taken, some wounded, and o... blocked with gunpowder. At every point the ... had the advantage. Other engagements ...place on the bridges, at the Place des Terreaux, ...La Croix Rousse.

The cannon and musketry were firing for sev... hours together in the midst of this commercial ...

At 4 o'clock the action ceased. Dispatches ... all the surrounding country, as well as St. ..., Macon, and Dijon, announce that all was ... there."

... movements were directed with great regu... and the orders given were followed with the ... precision. The artillery drove them for ... into the narrow streets in the centre of ..., particularly in the Rue Merciere, where ... difficult to reach them. The number of ... engaged in the combat is said to amount ... seven and eight thousand.

... GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, OF APRIL 15.

The government has received news from Lyons, ..., to the evening of the 12th instant. The ... been bloody and decisive. The rebels, dri... from other positions, took refuge in three or ... churches, among others in the Cathedral, ... was necessary to besiege. All who were ... in it perished; their number is supposed to ... The rebels had also possession of two ..., one a Fourviere, seated on a hill command... the Saone, which the troops took by assault, ... of making prisoners all who were found in ... the other was that of St. George, which was ... being attacked with the utmost vigor. All the ...unications have been re-established, and com... order and tranquility have succeeded four ... disasters and affliction.

... from St. Etienne, dated the 11th inst. at ... evening, announces that some rioters had ... day made an attempt to gain possession of ...factory of arms, but were defeated. A sol... killed in the square before the Hotel de ...

...ter of the 13th from Chatlons-sur-Saone ... Encouraged by the news of the insurrection ... the Republican faction has just attempt... ...ement here, which has been speedily re... ...

... said that about 200 of the troops were put ... combat—120 of these were carried to the ..., and the rest were killed on the spot. The ... on the side of the rebels were much more ...erable. It is said that no less than 600 of ... were killed and wounded.

From Galignani's Messenger of April 13.

The band of rioters who last night attempted to renew the scenes of the Cloitre St. Mary in this capital, have been defeated at every point by the bravery and devotion of the troops and the National Guards, who vied with each other in zeal and energy to put an end to these lawless and desperate outrages. The insurgents had placed themselves at the windows in the several streets in which they had taken their stand, whence they could fire in comparative safety upon the troops and the national guards, and thus assassinate their brave antagonists. They kept up in this manner an occasional firing during the entire night; which was not returned by the troops; but when daylight enabled the latter to act, to take possession of every barricade and every house which afforded them shelter, was but the work of an hour; and, between 7 and 8 o'clock, they were master of every hostile position.

Cavalry, infantry, and masses of the citizen troops, remain under arms, ready to act at a moment's notice, should their services be again called for, of which, however, we are happy to announce, no apprehension is entertained. A great number of prisoners were made at the various barricades. As the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were passing the Rue de Ponceau, two shots were fired at them, happily without effect.

It is rumored that the Societe de l'Union de Julliet decided by a majority, notwithstanding the opposition of a great number of members, that it would assemble after the promulgation of the Associations Law, at the house of Gen. Lafayette, its president, to protest, de facto, and actively against the execution of the law. It is added that the venerable President resisted this design with firmness, which is in perfect accord with his long and honorable political career, so deeply impressed with the unalterable sentiment of legality.

Temps.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Notwithstanding a reduced importation, Cotton continues to be offered; the market has been heavy during the week, and American descriptions with difficulty maintaining their price, except Sea Island, which has been eagerly sought after, and prices of which are on the advance.

The manufactures are in a very prosperous state, particularly the spinners, which are scantily supplied, and for whom new and extensive establishments are now erecting.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. LAFAYETTE, dated Paris, 15th April, 1834. It contains the latest information from FRANCE, and from a source to which every American looks with reverence and affection:

"In my former letters, I have related to you how, to my great disappointment and chagrin, the American appropriation bill was rejected by a majority of a few votes. I believe that if the votes were again to be taken to-day, a different result would be produced.

"We are now in a state of great disturbance. The operatives at Lyons fought during four days against the troops of the line; and although the Government asserts that it is all at an end, the fact is not yet completely proved. The day before yesterday, and yesterday morning, there was here a small insurrection of some discontented persons, excited nobody knows by whom. The most ardent men of the opposition party were opposed to it. There has been blood spilt: some men of distinction in the national guard, and in the line, have unfortunately been killed, and some of the insurgents were put to death in the houses where they were found. All this is greatly to be deplored. Much blood has been spilt at Lyons on both sides. They speak of new laws of repression in addition to those which have already been passed.

"My health is not yet restored, but I am in a fair way towards a complete recovery."

[By laws of repression is meant laws by which the constitutional rights of the citizens are temporarily suspended, as the suspension of the habeas corpus in England and in the United States.]

Gambling.—The "ruling passion strong in death" was horribly exemplified a few evenings since at one of those haunts of vice, folly, and depravity, whose emphatic denomination is unfit for "ears polite." An Italian, while playing his martingale at *rouge et noir*, was suddenly taken ill, but nevertheless he persisted in playing his last stake, 5000 francs, which he lost. His features became convulsed, his face changed to the hue of *drab vert*, he sank on the floor, and in few minutes ceased to exist! You may judge of the effect this shocking scene produced in that society, when I state, from too creditable authority, that several of the surrounding bystanders almost disputed for the unhappy man's vacant chair. The gentleman who related this dreadful fact said he had once beheld a similar spectacle in St. James' street, on a Sunday evening, but that he would take care not to complete "the *three* warnings."—*London Herald.*

A late London paper mentions the death of one Edward Stokes, a rich miser, who had for a long time subsisted on the bones which he picked up in the streets. It had long been known that he had saved a large sum of money, part of which he had placed in the bank. The dogs in the neighborhood of his hovel always barked and flew at him, because he was in the habit of taking their bones from them. He was found dead.—His bones nearly protruded through his skin. A purse containing a considerable sum of money was found, as well as a document, entitling the deceased to receive several hundred pounds, Bank Annuities, a receipt for £106, invested in the Three per Cents, 137 sovereigns, a silver watch, and gold seals.

An Intelligent Jury.—At the Derby Assizes, in a case of stealing, where two men and a female were implicated, they returned into Court with the following verdict, which is a curiosity of its kind—"We find the woman not guilty and the men *guilty*, but we recommend them to mercy, because *there is not* evidence enough to convict them!!"

WOODBURY, (N. J.)—A copper mine, the ore of which yields from 60 to 70 per cent. has been opened near Flemington, in this State. In addition to the mine, which is said to be inexhaustible, a vein of four or five feet in thickness, and as many in breadth has been discovered in its immediate vicinity.—*Village Herald.*

The Philadelphia Courier states that Washington Irving's Sketches of the Western States will soon be ready for publication.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, May 25, 1834.

Dear Sir—The new Bank has been organized by the appointment of Duncan Cameron, as President, and Charles Dewey, Cashier. A large amount of money has been paid in, and there is no doubt that on the falling due of the next instalment on the 22d of August, sufficient funds will have been received to authorise the immediate commencement of operations.

The following Directors have been chosen, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, Thomas D. Bennehan, Alfred Jones, Chas. L. Hinton, William Hill, William Peace, and George W. Mordecai.

The State is entitled to two Directors.—The Treasurer is one *ex officio*, and Mr. Hogg has been chosen the other.

WASHINGTON, May 21st, 1834.

Dear Sir: It now seems to be generally admitted by all parties, that Congress will not adjourn before the first of July, and, so great is the mass of business (some of it important too) yet to be acted on, that the adjournment at that time is a matter of doubt.

The House of Representatives has been, for the two last days, engaged in the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Elections, in the case of Letcher and Moore of Kentucky. The Committee of Elections, which examined and reported this case to the House, like the Bank Investigating Committee, is composed of members, two-thirds of whom, are the political friends of Mr. Moore, and, judging from their report, it would induce strong suspicions that they entered into the investigation of the case with a determination to give him the seat, though they had the most unequivocal evidence of his competitor being the choice of the district. The committee admit that Mr. Letcher had a majority of the votes given in the district by adding to their polls the vote of the county which the deputy sheriff refused to return, and which, they admit, ought to be counted; but they have subtracted from his poll some sixty or seventy votes, which they also admit to have been fairly given, and by persons too who were legally qualified to vote. But they raise the technical objection, that the officers who received the votes were not all of them legally appointed to take the votes, and, upon that ground, discarding the equitable right of Letcher to the seat, and entrenching themselves behind technicalities, they have made the extraordinary report, that Moore shall have the seat, and Letcher have the wages up to the present time.—From an acquaintance for the last six months, with the decisions of the H. of R., I have but little doubt that they will confirm the report of the committee, and, like the English Parliament in the case of Wilkes, give the people a representative who is not their choice; but whose political opinions may be more congenial to their own. By subtracting from Letcher's poll the above sixty or seventy votes, it would leave him in the minority some forty votes.

The President this day, as we are satisfactorily informed, sent in the nomination to the Senate of Mr. Speaker Stevenson, for Minister to England, and of Governor Dickinson, now a member of the House, from New Jersey, as Minister to Russia; and, it is said, that Mr. Stevenson will resign his present station in the House perhaps on to-morrow, whether his appointment shall be confirmed or not by the Senate, owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by his constituents of his course in the House, during the present session. It is now believed here generally, that the Senate will confirm his nomination. The nomination of Gov. Dickinson is, to many, a matter of surprise, as it is believed, that a much better selection might have been made for the Russian Minister.

The Execution.—Friday next is the day fixed for the execution of Seaborn. A petition for a pardon having been forwarded to the Governor, he replied immediately, for the purpose of making the prisoner at once aware of his fate, that the public safety required that he should not interfere.

Corn is selling here at from $1 10 to $1 25. It is quoted in Columbia, S. C. at $1 25 to $1 50. At Salisbury, N. C. $1 00.

The kidnapped Boy.—We have pleasure in stating, that the boy mentioned in our last as having been kidnapped from this neighborhood, has been restored to his family. He had been sold, in Richmond County, near the South Carolina line, for $290, cash, with which the villain, (who signed his name to the bill of sale, as John Smith,) immediately made off, and had, when we last heard, eluded pursuit.

We refer the reader to the Foreign head for very important intelligence from France, the land of Revolutions.

The proceedings of the meeting of the friends of Mr. Seawell did not come to hand in time for to-day's paper. They shall appear in our next.

Congress.—The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $350,000 to aid in the construction of a Rail Road from Washington City to Baltimore. One of its provisions is, that the mail shall be transported during the continuance of the corporation, free of charge.

On the 20th, Mr. Brown presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of ——— county, North Carolina, expressing their approbation of the measures of the Administration generally, and particularly with regard to the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Brown, on presenting these proceedings, made some remarks, and was followed by Messrs. Mangum and Webster; after which, they were read, referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of Raleigh, North Carolina, remonstrating against the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and praying for its recharter, or the adoption of such measures as may relieve public distress, and restore a sound currency. Mr. Mangum said that the signers of the memorial composed more than four-fifths of the voters of the town. The memorial was then read and ordered to be printed.

The House of Representatives has been much occupied in debating the case of the contested election from Kentucky. No decision has yet been made; but it is expected, that the question will be decided upon party grounds, and that Mr. Moore will have the seat, he being a good Jackson man.

The Bank Committee has made a Report, through Mr. Thomas; and a counter report has been presented by Mr. Everett. Neither has yet been printed. The subject was made the order of the day for next Tuesday.

The House adjourned from Thursday to Monday last, for the purpose of preparing for Summer, by taking up the carpets, laying down mats, and ventilating the Hall. The Intelligencer says this looks as if an early adjournment was not calculated on.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Gabriel Holmes*, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 25th of April, 1834, in the room of Richard Bradley, deceased; *James Wade*, (reappointed) Surveyor, in North Carolina; and *John D. Jones*, (reappointed,) Naval officer, in N. Carolina.

The Hon. George McDuffie, passed through this place to day, says the Charlottesville Advocate of Friday, on his way to South Carolina—He remained several hours in town, and was waited on by a number of gentlemen, both of Charlottesville and the country.

It is said that the Hon. John Quincy Adams is engaged in writing, 'Memoirs of his own times' and the 'Life of John Adams' his father.

The Weather.—A season so cold and backward as has been the present, has not, perhaps, occurred within the recollection of our oldest inhabitant. It is now past the middle of May, and yet heavy frosts appeared on four mornings of last week, and it was so cold as to render fires necessary during the whole of each day. Much damage has been done to vegetation, and some of the tender garden vegetables it has been found necessary to replant. The wheat in general, we understand, appears very promising; but the cold and wet season has very much retarded the progress of the corn crop, and the cotton will no doubt suffer very material injury.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

I was informed, last evening, by an Ex-Alderman, who is a director of the Savings Bank, that during the three months of the Asiatic Cholera in this city, there was drawn by the poor and laboring class from that Institution, upwards of forty thousand dollars more than was deposited in the same time. There has been drawn from the same Bank, and no doubt by the same class of persons, in less than four months past, the enormous sum of five hundred and sixty thousand dollars more than has been deposited within that time. This is trying the experiment on the poor at a round rate. And I would call it the Jackson Cholera of the most malignant character, which has not only spread ruin and devastation throughout this city, but throughout the whole United States.

The Stock of this Bank is all secured by Government and State Stocks, which is better than bond and mortgages. It cannot break.—*Com. Adv.*

History of the United States.—We understand that George Bancroft, Esq., of Northampton, has been for a long time engaged in the preparation of a History of the United States, the first volume of which is nearly ready for publication. Mr. Bancroft has been long known to the public as a scholar of distinguished talents, and diversified attainments; and there is every reason to believe, that his work will be equally honorable to himself and the literary reputation of the country. He has qualified himself for the task, by a very diligent investigation of authorities, and a resort to the most authentic sources, in order to render his history no less valuable as a repertory of well ascertained facts, than it will be spirited and interesting as a narrative.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Charleston Rail Road.—The total number of Passengers transported up and down, from the first week of January, to the 27th April, was 6912, for which the sum of $23,670 99 cents was received—during the same period, the sum of $13,017 64 cents was received for freight, making the total amount of the receipts of the Road $36,688 63—in addition to the above, $1,374 75 was received for the transportation of U. S. Troops, which makes the whole amount to the 27th April, $38,263 38 cents, and to the 30th April, $39,518 31. During this period, but 4,300 bales cotton have been brought down on the Rail Road. From the 1st to the 18th of May, inclusive, the total amount of receipts of the road, have been $16,370 46, averaging $631 37 cents per day.

William's Register for the present year, gives a classification of the citizens of New York city. There are upwards of 600 classes—among others, the following:

Attorneys 573, Carpenters 1392; Carters 1581; Merchants 2255; Ministers 123; Physicians 299; Printers 378; Shoemakers 999; Tailors 824; and Widows 2963!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 25, boat Packet with Dry Goods &c. for N. Hunt, Jr. J. Stanly, J. & J. Worth, G. B. Winningham, H. B. Elliott, B. Beach, P. I. Tillinghast, and Corn to T. Sandford & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—Whilst I concur with your Correspondent "Many," in disclaiming any intention on the part of Mr. Seawell's friends, to make our Town Election turn upon questions of National Politics, I beg leave to say, that since the friends of Mr. Hybart have attempted to bolster his popularity by clapping him on the back of Gen. Jackson, let them, as Crockett says, "go ahead." We are willing to meet them on this or any other ground.

NOT A FEW.

Caught a Tartar.—I understand that some of those gentlemen whom it was attempted to flatter into the support of Mr. Hybart, by a formal invitation to the first Caucus, have declined having any thing to do with him or his party. Can you tell me whether this be true? Also, please inform me whether you don't think it would have been as well for some one or two others, if they had had the manly independence to reject the bait, which was so clumsily put on that a fish with half an eye, might have discovered the hook underneath it.

PAUL PRY.

Mr. Editor:—The *opponents* of Mr. Seawell, assume the political ground, that they are the Jackson party!! Gen. Jackson is not before the public for any Office, but *Martin Van Buren* is. Why do not the enemies of Mr. S. come out under their true colours? Deeds done in the dark will never meet with the approbation of the American People. It is a hopeless cause which requires midnight Caucuses to defend it.

GO AHEAD.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The friends of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., (having learned from various sources that the next Town Election *is* to rest upon political grounds, notwithstanding the disclaimer in your paper of the 20th inst., over the signature of "*Many.*") think proper to inform the public, that Mr. Hybart is avowedly, the Candidate of the Democratic Jackson Party; and further, that he is a zealous advocate of the cause of internal improvement in the State of North Carolina.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR: In your paper of the 17th inst., I read an editorial article headed, "A Bank;" the whole of which I do not at this time, intend replying to; one paragraph only attracted my attention, in which you seem to know the full intention of the President—if so, I must confess I have been much mistaken in him: and it holds out ideas that I can by no means sanction. I have heretofore been a strict adherent of Gen. Jackson, but if these are *his* sentiments, I must absent myself from the ranks.

In the first part of the paragraph, you speak of a fixed determination upon the part of the President, to *veto* any charter which may be granted by *Congress* to *any* kind of U. S. Bank; this is truly "taking time by the forelock." If, upon due consideration, and after the matter has been laid before, and canvassed among the people, they should, in their collective wisdom, charter an institution of that character, unless it was *palpably unconstitutional*, I must beg leave to say, that it would be a stretch of power which does not properly belong to the Executive, the exercise of which, under those circumstances, would amount to tyranny and utter subversion of our once free institutions, and the People would no longer be the rulers of the land, but *their servants* would become *despots* and rule without consulting their wishes.

Now, the fundamental principle of our government is, that the People, through their *representatives*, are the sovereigns of the land. It is true, that Gen. Jackson was elected as a representative of the People in one branch of the government, in 1832, with his known opposition to the *present* Bank of the U. States, but does that prove that a majority of the people of these States were ever opposed to *that* Bank; it may have been his personal popularity; it may have been the *un*-popularity of his opponent; it may, further, have proceeded from a fear of *more* dangerous principles in his opponent; and even admit *that* election as a fair test at *that* time; have not the people a right to *change* their opinions upon acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the question b fore them? They certainly have. If, then, the Congress of 1836, (being elected three or four years after,) should re-charter the existing Bank, or make a *new* one, in obedience to the will of their *only* legitimate sovereigns, (the People) would it not be a dangerous and unauthorized assumption of power in the Executive to refuse his sanction; such an assumption, as the people will not submit to?

In closing the same paragraph, you seem to insinuate that the President will force his commands even at the point of the *bayonet*, if he cannot command *submission* in any other way, you say, "If it could pass the two houses, a band, (a *Spartan* band, if it must be so,) *would rally around the Hero of New Orleans, and defend this battlement of the constitution to the last extremity.*" Now, I would like to know whether you did really intend to 'show *fight*.' If *not*, what is the meaning of a "*Spartan* band?" The Spartans were certainly great warriors, (probably better than yourself) and profound *law givers*, but I do not think that the laws of Lycurgus would suit the people of these States; nor do I believe that a "*band*" of Lycurguses could rule the American people; we are a *peaceable*, agricultural people, in peace; we are modest and unassuming, but, depend upon it, "when the blast of war blows in our ears, we imitate the action of the tiger." So that if you do intend to drive us into measures with the bayonet, you will find it a very difficult matter, even with your "fearless and incorruptible leader" at your head.

JUNIUS.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to May 21,

Brigs, Leopard from New York, Damon from do. Schooners, Regulus from New York, Tell from do., Topic from do., Commerce from Newport, Pelican from Philadelphia, Traveller from Elizabeth City.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9¼. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 12¼. Corn $1 10. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Office Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company.

FAYETTEVILLE, 21st MAY, 1834.

AN Instalment of Ten Dollars pr. Share, in this Company, will be payable on Tuesday, the 10th June next.

By order of the President and Directors.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, *Treas'r.*

86-2w.

3D ANNIVERSARY,

UNION ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

THE Fire Wardens, Members of Fayetteville Engine Company No. 2, Members of the Torpedo Company, Members Hook and Ladder Company, Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners, the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company, are respectfully invited to attend a Collation at the Engine House, No. 1, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

JAMES KYLE,
JOS. J. LING,
R. W. KING,
ALEX McKENZIE,
L. R. BRADLEY,
WM. C. COOK,
Committee of Arrangement.

May 26. 1w.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

Corn and Hay.

A few hundred bushels prime White CORN,
15 bundles Hay.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that he has stationed himself at A. Baily's Hotel, and will remain until the 7th of June, for the purpose of attending to his profession. His charges will be moderate, females attended to at their places of abode, if requested.

May 20th, 1834.

We the undersigned, having employed Mr. Gilchrist, some time ago in his professional capacity, take pleasure in saying that his operations are performed neatly, and remain firm.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,
JOHN SELPH,
JAMES DODD.

Fayetteville, N. C. 2w

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE First Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, June 2d, and continue without a recess the present year, until the twenty-sixth of November. Hereafter the academic year will be divided into two equal Sessions, and the charge for each be equal. The opening session of the present year being twenty-five weeks and a few days, will be charged in the proportion which this period bears to the whole academic year of forty-four weeks.

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, *Rector.*

Raleigh, May 12, 1834. 86-2w.

Surgical Notice.

DR. R. ROMAN would respectfully offer his Services, in the cure of that portion of the community afflicted with HERNIA (or Rupture.) The most approved Trusses yet used, have been esteemed only from the circumstance of their preventing any aggravation of the misfortune. That which Dr R uses, (invented by Stagner of Ky.) acts on a principle entirely different from any yet in use. Wherever introduced it has excluded all others, and will, if properly applied, effect a *permanent cure.* It is deemed unnecessary to add recommendatory language, not only from the fact of having in possession Testimonials that will satisfy the most incredulous, but that the Truss has only to be properly adjusted to a ruptured sufferer to recommend itself.

He will be in Raleigh, from the 23d until the 28th of May, at Guion's Hotel, in Fayetteville, from the 1st until the 5th of June, at Cochran's; in Elizabeth Town, on the 6th and 7th; in Wilmington, from the 8th until the 12th.

Salisbury, May 1834. 86tf.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 17th inst., a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, about 6 or 7 years old; a small blaze in her face, a bulk or swelling on her right hind leg or opposite the mounting side, a rising on her back, no other particular marks. Any person finding the said Mare and delivering her to the Subscriber on Big Rockfish, or to Neill Johnson in Fayetteville, or at the Wagon Yard, will be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL McKENZIE.

May 29, 1834. 86-1wp.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine

"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"

TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague*, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

Signed JOHN R. ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by E. J. HALE.

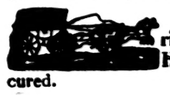
Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J. K. McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

DWIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discourses; Chalmers' Works; Handel and Hayden Music; Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's Melodies; Carpenter's Guide; Emigrant's Guide; Rollin; Iliad; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's Farrier; Grammar of Elocution; Exercises in Composition; Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instruments, &c. Just received by

April 8. E. J. HALE.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned, not to trade for a number of promissory Notes given by me to Mr. Eli Johnson, of Chatham County, as the notes were fraudulently obtained by said Johnson. I am determined not to pay them, or any part of the said notes. The notes were dated sometime in the year 1833.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

Moore County, April 9th, 1834. 81-6w.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

50 HHDS. prime retailing MOLASSES,
15 do Porto Rico Sugars.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 22, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation;* strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
30 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,

For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58-*tf*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, removed to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened a general assortment of

British, French and American GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 79tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of first quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLACHLAN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of settling to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Lott, on east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as person wishing to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that on all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are well and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; *two or three hundred* of which is arable land, and under a tolerable state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with improvements thereon, consisting of the Ferry Warehouse and other Warehouses, the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one third of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry, also one lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres, also offer for sale, *Woodstock,* my Plantation, a new and commodious building with a large mount and about a mile from the Town, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT,

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL,* respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, *Due Bills* or Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Hollow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 75

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Kelly, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the Firm of *Lewis & Ross,* and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to sell at sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said Firm which were assigned to me on the 5th inst.

MATTHEW F. FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.

March 24, 1834. 77tf.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.